

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1881.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE SILVER DOLLARS

THAT LOST THEIR OWNERS IN WILKES COUNTY.

A Letter from General Joseph E. Johnston, and a Correction by General G. T. Beauregard—A Statement from a Confederate Officer Who Had Charge of the Train.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—General Joseph E. Johnston, yesterday, mailed the following communication to the editor of the Philadelphia Press:

"Washington, December 20, 1881.—Editor Philadelphia Press—Dear Sir: I was greatly annoyed by reading the article in your paper of the 18th instant, headed 'General Johnston's Narrative,' and signed by F. A. B. This article is evidently based on a conversation which I did not take to be an interview, in that conversation, therefore, a good deal was said which nothing could have induced me to say for publication—notably what relates to the confederate treasury at Greensboro, North Carolina. Besides this, the narrative is inaccurate—so much so that I will not undertake to correct it. And it contains letters which not only did not come from me, but which have not been in my possession for years. So I beg you to publish this, to relieve me of responsibility for the narrative.

"Most respectfully yours,

"J. E. JOHNSTON."

Beauregard Speaks.

NEW ORLEANS, December 22.—Jefferson Davis has left for his home. The correspondent has just left General Beauregard. He says your correspondent was under a wrong impression in stating that Mr. Davis paid any money to him personally. Mr. Davis turned over to General Johnston \$7,000 in silver, which was immediately distributed among a sufficient number of men, General Beauregard intended to give each of them \$1.15. There were enough men in the command to give this amount to each. If there was any more money than this specific sum, General Beauregard has no knowledge of the fact; and with the single exception that the \$7,000 was turned over to General Johnston instead of to him, he can give no further statement than that already made.

Another Whims Appare.

ST. LOUIS, December 22.—Your correspondent had an interview to-day with Walter Philbrook, who was third assistant treasurer of the Southern Confederacy, and gained from him facts that go far to contradict the story told by General Joseph E. Johnston concerning Jefferson Davis taking \$2,500,000 in confederate money. Mr. Philbrook gives a minute account of the confederate treasury affairs. He says:

"The night before quitting Richmond I received orders to transfer the treasury department to Charlotte, N. C. The train contained about \$600,000 in specific, mostly double eagles and silver dollars, in legs, which were taken from the treasury vaults of most of them having been received from New Orleans banks. The gold was in coin boxes of the regular size, \$25,000 in each. I had charge of the train, and account was taken of all household effects. The president was to follow immediately. The first stop was made at Danville, Virginia, where some money was paid out. The next stop was at Roanoke, where further orders were expected, but communication was cut off by the federal cavalry. At this point some \$100,000 or \$120,000 was paid out."

"The next stop was at Abbeville, South Carolina. There more money was paid out. Rail communication was cut so we had to make further south. We were then at Columbia, South Carolina, having about \$500,000. Here we buried a large number of state papers and several hundred thousand dollars in coin, and sent a bond. While at Abbeville we awaiting the arrival of the presidential party, we discovered a plot among the clerks and military to seize the treasure. Before the plot was discovered, President Davis and cabinet arrived, meeting with General and John H. Rose, gun apportioned to take charge of the train."

Philbrook settled with Georgia, turning over to him \$100,000 and half of the money left, each with a copy of "The South." These were to be worn by the party. The train with the presidential department derailed at Columbia, and while P. B. Johnson and some others striking for Columbia and others going in different directions. The money, Philbrook says, was never in Greensboro. So General and half of the party went to New Bern, and was assented at the time that all the available dollars were paid out at Washington, Ga., and at the Savannah River, to Mississippi and Alabama troops, and to others who were seeking John K. White, and in sums of \$500,000. Mr. Davis could not have had very much money with him.

FEDERAL FACTS.

The News in the Departments.—The Patent Office. WASHINGTON, December 22.—Secretary Folger claims any intention to anticipate the January interest, and says he considers such a step uncalled for under the present satisfactory condition of finances. He made this statement in explanation of the published rumors that he proposed to anticipate the January interest.

Lieutenant Arthur L. Wagner, of the Sixth Infantry, has been relieved from duty at the Louisiana state university and exchanged and appointed to the 1st Battalion, 1st Cavalry, at Fort Riley, Kansas.

A question came up in an upper-court to-day by Senator Jones of Florida, and W. A. Beach of New York, involving the construction of the acts of congress known as the corporation acts, which provided for the creation of state and real estate which was used by the rebel authorities with the consent of the owner, could be confiscated for a period beyond the time the owner was entitled to a trial. The court held that the owner must have won his suit by contrast with Arthur's lofty airs, or his awkward stoops to demagogery. It is said that the influence of Wall Street, New York, and Boston, and Arthur's popularity there, and all the spending of money was on one side.

Few of the new members have made such a favorable impression in Washington as Senator Jones. He gave a superb dinner at Waverly's last night, at which there was a small, but very select attendance. Colonel Hubbard was among the honored guests.

The signal committee at Mobile, Alabama, consisted of Peter Jones and the late Dr. Deedes, tenants, and William Whitlock, owners of Jackson, Florida, and their friends.

Professor Hillard was to-day appointed superintendent of the geodetic survey, to succeed Captain Carlile Pattison, deceased.

In and Around the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—(Special correspondence.)—In the house the democrats showed how they could hold the body in their power whenever they chose to do so. Kasson moved the appointment of a special committee on inter-oceanic canals. The democrats did not think it was the time for such business, and resolved that it should not proceed. They sat perfectly still, however, only demanding a call of the yeas and nays. As each democrat's name was bawled out by the clerk he sat silent as the tomb, while Kasson, Robeson, and the giants on the other side glared over at the unresounding members. There are always a good number of members absent on both sides, and of course there was no quorum voting. The morning a republican paper served notice to the democrats that they were to be held in suspense until the next session. They are simply using the lesson taught them in a series of instructions by a republican minority last session, to save the house up to the break of day, and there were matters of the gravest public import awaiting the action of the house. There sat a small number of the minority that had got up a good story told by the higher gift of story. It is much more certain to insure his immediate social recognition, for such men are almost sure to break up the stiffness of certain occasions.

A young Englishman of admitted genius went to parliament some years ago, and soon ranked with the old guard. He fell into a trap, however, that in spite of his rising fame he had only a moderate share of social honors. One day he called upon a friend of his, an actor, who had a large house in the heart of the city. The first thing the young statesman saw was a confusion of "three-cornered notes," the then fashion of the day. This poor fellow, whose business was to entertain others, had the gilded coaches of wealth rolling to his dingy door and beseeching him for money. This poor fellow, who had been lodger in the fifth story, had put him in it for a room. They say Smith was saved from drowning for a room. The old cod is now a friend and were continually on the watch for "good ones" on each other.

Indeed, there is a general spirit of joviality among the people, and they are in spite of his rising fame he had only a moderate share of social honors. One day he called upon a friend of his, an actor, who had a large house in the heart of the city. The first thing the young statesman saw was a confusion of "three-cornered notes," the then fashion of the day. This poor fellow, whose business was to entertain others, had the gilded coaches of wealth rolling to his dingy door and beseeching him for money. This poor fellow, who had been lodger in the fifth story, had put him in it for a room. They say Smith was saved from drowning for a room. The old cod is now a friend and were continually on the watch for "good ones" on each other.

Everybody on "our side" seems to like old Mr. Robeson. Two or three times this session he has shown a liberal bent in striking up a friendly and warm personal relationship with the young persistency of Kasson. He is a good boy, but, I believe, his sympathies, and more appetite than gall. When he comes in from the warm influence of a good dinner, he is especially friendly and smiling, and the room is the warmest in his heart.

Robeson is a stern man, that no man shall be more of a leader than he. He does not defer to Kasson one bit; has more to say than any representative, and has about as much influence as any of them.

The patient has a great and growing care of the state, and makes a huge building which is a good ground for other buildings.

hold the models and the hundreds of clerks who are engaged on the great engineering enterprise. The patent laws are a figure here. The buildings around the patent office are filled with offices of attorneys whose sole practice is to attend to the procuring or contesting of patents. Some of them have large law offices, while others are the property of Enoch Arden, and he "case from day to day."

There have been nearly three hundred thousand cases for which considerable under the sun, from a pin head to a locomotive.

A walk through the thousand glass cases in which models are kept is perplexing. It throws a jumble of ideas into the mind, which any one individual can hardly formulate into any valuable mental food. Once in a while you will see something to tickle your fancy. One of the newest and most interesting things I noticed was a machine to saw on buttons of any kind.

The space the buttons is fixed in a groove. You then pour your buttons into little hoppers and begin to turn the handle. The buttons drop down and are sewed on almost instantly. This neat piece of mechanism was doubtless invented by some dog of a brain, but it is a good one.

The question of the day is, "Is it good or bad?"

The south pays little attention to inventions. In this country, however, it is taken more seriously. In New York got 60 patents. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, 55 each; Indiana, 31, and so on; while Georgia had only 6, and the week before didn't have

one.

There is no doubt a great waste of labor in the study of curious devices. Many a man has spent the best years of his life wearing work at some of these inventions which do not pay any good. But then again some cool brain plans an "aid" which would be of great value to the world. The world has been wasting and then sits down to count the millions which tumble into his lucky lap.

This is a people of invention. Probably one educated American in every three has at some time thought of a happy hit in this direction. Georgia has a good many inventors in the past six weeks, and here is a list of them:

John T. Howe, American horse power.

H. V. Samson, Milledgeville; check file.

W. H. Watkins, S. C. Circle; combined drill, planer and shaper.

Rosendo Torres, Brunswick; fire preserver.

W. W. Towers and A. R. Sullivan, Rome; plow.

John W. Walker, Milledgeville; cotton chopper.

William E. Wilson, Polkton; hoe.

Thomas F. Dawson, plow.

Andrew J. Miller, Patterson; adjustable box for

Henry S. Bradley, Gainesville; compost.

Christian A. Miller and L. W. Woodward, Augusta; steam broiler.

Walther H. Sayers, of Fort Valley, and W. O. Watson, of Albany; roll box for cotton gins.

J. S. Kletzel, Greensboro; automatic car brake.

John S. Thompson, Atlanta; car coupling.

John W. Walker, Atlanta; car coupling.

John T. Ear, on Newnan; gins, filing machine.

Robert Jones, Montville; car coupling.

It will be seen that most of these inventions refer to practical wants of the people. There may be benefits and fortunes in some of them. The inventions which come from the south are generally agricultural or mechanical service. There is a notable scarcity of fancy articles and such miserable things as buttons.

It is comparatively easy to get a patent. One would suppose that all the possible wants of humanity had been supplied by the myriads of inventions already made. But as civilization advances and man's wants increase, so do his inventions.

There is a great deal of room for improvement.

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AT THE EXPOSITION.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE DAY
NOTED.

New Attractions to be Presented, Making a Grand Close—The Award of Premiums—Continuation of the List—Some of the Exhibits on the Ground—To-Day's Programme.

During the few days yet left to the exposition, many new attractions will be presented, making the close of this grand enterprise as brilliant as its beginning. The holiday season will rather add to the interest of the occasion than otherwise, as the people of Atlanta intend to suspend business long enough to survey the grounds.

The general public at a distance should understand that the exposition will positively close on the 31st, and that under no consideration will it last a day longer. The gentlemen who have the enterprise in hand have lost heavily in the neglect of their business, and cannot afford to devote any more time to it. Therefore it behoves all who have any desire to witness the grandest exposition in the country held in the country to visit Atlanta at once, else the opportunity will soon have passed away.

Award of Premiums.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, Department of Awards, December 22, 1881.—The following additional awards are hereby promulgated. The announcement made by the director general that the awards were not sufficient that while the executive committee have approved the reports of the judges they only bind themselves to comply with the terms of the printed premium list in regard to the award of premiums, the present awards are hereby reiterated in the announcement of the following awards:

GROUP 6.

Judges—Samuel Webb, New Hampshire; Col. John Graham, North Carolina; C. K. Kinbuhl and John H. Nicholas, Georgia.

Class 20, 1, entry 49—Cotton seed huller; Davis Kalmweller, N. Y. First prize, \$100.

Class 20, 1, entry 50—Cotton seed huller and mill; Washington Lowry, Columbia, S. C.

Class 20, 1, entry 1462—Cotton seed huller and grinder; Raymond Bros, Chicago, Ill. Special mention.

Class 20, 1, entry 1565—Cotton seed huller; Newell Universal mill company, New York.

Class 20, 1, entry 1568—Cotton gin, saw cleaner; R. S. Menger, Atlanta, Ga.

Class 20, 1, entry 1753—Compressor drying machine; Verre Iron company, Philadelphia, Pa. Highest award.

Class 20, 1, entry 1211—Cotton bale tie; J. L. Shepard, Charlotte, N. C.

Class 20, 1, entry 1730—Hand power cotton press; M. A. Stover, Augusta, Ga.

Class 20, 1, entry 1661—Ingersoll cotton press, hand power; James M. Lovington, Greenpoint, L. I.

Class 20, 1, entry 1697—Boss cotton press, steam power; Liddell & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Class 20, 1, entry 1718—Clement automatic cotton press; A. F. French Co., Rockford, Ill.

Class 20, 1, entry 1765—Revolving screw press; John M. Shaw, Water Valley, Miss.

Class 20, 1, entry 1538—Cotton and oil press, hand power; John M. Shaw, Water Valley, Miss.

Class 20, 1, entry 1700—Press for baling cotton; P. H. Diederich Co., Albany, N. Y. First prize, \$100; highest certificate.

Class 20, 1, entry 22—Hydraulic cotton press, steam on hand power; J. W. Caldwell & Co., Richmond, Va. Special mention.

Class 20, 1, entry 1834—Roanoke cotton baling press; J. T. Wilder, Chattanooga, Tenn.

GROUP 37.

The Award of Premiums.

Among the numerous exhibits in the art department of the exposition that are worthy of a more extended notice than the brief mention heretofore made, is the fine portrait of Lee, which is also a very important exhibit. We refer to the splendid monument of the St. Johnsbury Granite Company, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. This pleasant park, while full of pleasing effects, is the object of the admiration of all, also very important merits which only the expert geologist can discover and perfectly estimate. The monument is, it is true, unchallenged by any rival for beauty of design, and is well in keeping with the rest of the group; but it stands to day as representative of the purest granite of fine crystallization in the world. It was adjudged such against a competitor from the West granite, and is of the work at the central exhibition of skilled geologists who have examined it at this exposition pronounce it fully equal to all the claims made for it.

The monument is one worthy to bespeak the nobility of life of some of our great dead, and it is not at all improbable that it may yet be decided to keep it in Georgia and have it perform such office. We sincerely trust it may.

The Award to the E. Jaccard Jewelry Company.

It will gratify many who have felt an interest in the Jaccard exhibit, to learn that they have received the highest award in every class and that a special gold medal of the value of \$200 has been recommended for diamonds and silverware.

The Award to the F. Chamberlin Committee.

Any party having a well established manufacturing business, needing a permanent additional capital to meet the increased and greater development of its business, and whose business offers a profitable and safe investment, can, by addressing John Latimer, C. O. C., giving details of business, learn of a party desirous of making a partnership.

The manufacture of cotton goods, agricultural implements, paper or furniture, preferred. Correspondence confidential. Reference required. Address prior to January 1st next.

GROUP 38.

The Award to the E. Jaccard Jewelry Company.

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Any party having a well established manufacturing business, needing a permanent additional capital to meet the increased and greater development of its business, and whose business offers a profitable and safe investment, can, by addressing John Latimer, C. O. C., giving details of business, learn of a party desirous of making a partnership.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING rates depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available for publication.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts and checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA. DECEMBER 23, 1881.

CHOLERA is still raging in the east.

POLITICS run dry as Christmas draws nigh. What a pity there could not be perpetual Christmas.

THE LOUISIANA legislature has been convened in extra session to consider the unfinished business of the regular session.

THE St. Gotthard tunnel, another triumph of engineering skill, is now completed and will be officially opened next week.

O'DONOVAN, the man who captured the people of Mervy by his eloquence, has made himself obnoxious to the sultan, and now languishes in prison.

THE IRISH landlords are dissatisfied with the execution of the land act. The best thing these patriots could do would be to go west and grow up in a new country.

NEW JERSEY seems to be full of financial crookedness. The latest defalcation is reported from Newark, where the auditor is in jail, and it has been thought prudent to institute an overhauling of the books of the city government.

THE WHOLE world goes out in sympathy toward the survivors of the ill-fated Jeannette. Prince and peasant alike feel an interest in the rescue of the brave men who are now cut off from civilization almost under the shadow of the north pole.

THE interest in the discussion of the fate of the confederate treasure train continues. General Johnston's card will not meet the expectations of the public, and fails to do justice to the reputation of its writer. He is now at the bar of public opinion, and must meet criticism with something better than unskillful evasion.

"THE final official figures" of the tenth census are presented to the country in bulletin No. 271. The population of Georgia is 1,542,180, against 1,184,109 in 1870. Our present population consists of 762,381 males and 779,199 females. There are only 10,564 people of foreign birth in the state. The white number is 816,006, and the blacks 725,133, and there are seventeen Chinamen and 124 Indians in the state.

BANKRUPT LAWS.

Congress will be urged to pass a bankrupt law, on the ground that no better time can be found to prepare for possible commercial troubles. There are already many plans and recommendations before one house or the other. Mr. Bonney, of Chicago, wants no new system of practice in bankruptcy, believing it to be better to make the district courts of the United States courts of chancery as to proceedings in bankruptcy. Mr. Hughes, of Virginia, and Mr. Lowell, of Massachusetts, have prepared bills that are intended to revise, and at the same time simplify the bankrupt law of 1867.

No one wants the old law, although it must be confessed that it brought relief by the wholesale to debtors. Recently published statistics show that during the eleven years and three months in which it was in force 15,534 petitions were filed from the eastern states, 25,399 from the middle states, 21,914 from the southern states, and 40,097 from the western states. In New York there was one bankrupt to 272 inhabitants, and in Massachusetts one to 160.

The old law answers the purposes and needs of debtors, but it was a delusion and a snare for creditors. It was slow, cumbersome and expensive—a system of red tape, large fees and multitudinous officials. To a great extent it was a bill to enrich all connected with the proceedings except the creditor. The party that was entitled to the net assets of a bankrupt generally got nothing at all, and long before the repeal of the law creditors preferred almost any kind of a settlement to proceedings in bankruptcy.

The judiciary committee of the two houses will scarcely have more important business before them than the propositions of a new bankrupt bill. It is far better to have no law than to re-enact the law of 1867. It is equally plain that the district courts could afford relief only at an exorbitant price. If any law is enacted, it should provide for a practice that brings in all possible simplicity and economy. The creditor wants the assets of the debtor at the lowest possible cost and with the least possible delay. It may be that the human mind is incapable of framing a law that officials and the legal fraternity cannot turn to account; and unless it can be plainly shown that the creditor, and the debtor too, for that matter, can get along more comfortably under a national statute than they are now doing in the state courts, no new system should be tried. The demand for a new law should be urgent before congress acts. At present public opinion is a good deal divided on the subject, and no plan has been presented that commands itself strongly to public favor. It is a good question to consider another year or so.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

There is a general impression among shrewd dealers in the business centers of the west and northwest that the meat and provision market stands next door to a sharp decline. Armour & Co., whose opportunities for knowing the prospects and probabilities are greater than those of any house in the west, have placed themselves on record in this matter. They say prices are too high, and have accordingly trimmed their list to meet the decline whenever it comes, in the west and northwest are

taking similar precautions, and some of the more conservative dealers are now engaged in making inquiries of their correspondents in the south in regard to southern credits.

As strange as it may seem to those who have never taken the trouble to study the provision market, the present high prices are based altogether upon the stupendous system of southern credits by which our cotton farmers manage to cover their losses and their lack of management. It is very clear that, in order to prevent a disastrous collapse which would involve a large number of our most substantial business houses, this system of credits must be curtailed, and this process is now going on. Indeed, we are informed that the curtailment will amount to a practical revolution in the system, and this has been brought about by a failure on the part of a great majority of those who have heretofore been seeking credits to meet their engagements.

The result of this curtailment of the southern credit system must have a wholesome effect—wholesome so far as consumers are concerned—upon the prices of provisions, which are acknowledged to be higher than circumstances would seem to warrant. It is well known that the south is the great consumer of short ribs and pork, and any result that would lessen the demand for these articles in this section must necessarily affect prices. The short crops of the past season have caused a very general failure on the part of the all-cotton farmers to meet their contracts promptly, and, as a consequence, there is an active disposition on the part of merchants to stop the credit system before it gets beyond their control. This will be in the nature of a substantial benefit to farmers. They will be driven to use their own supplies, and the demand for short ribs and pork, which heretofore had the effect of keeping up the prices of provisions.

There are other elements which have a tendency to drive prices down to a natural level. Foreign exports have been falling off terribly. From November to December 10, this falling off was nearly fifty per centum as compared with the same period last year, and there is a falling off in land exports for the same period of nearly forty per centum. Moreover, the stocks of hog products are piling up at Chicago and other markets, where they are paying high rates of interest and insurance to tide them along. With double the visible supply of lard on hand, as compared with a year ago, when the price was \$7.28 per hundred, it is now quoted at \$10.90—and this in the face of an open winter which materially affects the hog supply. Then again, it is fair to assume that the high prices of hog products and heavy root crops have stimulated hog-raising in Europe, while it is a fact that Germany has imposed a protective tariff of about one cent and a quarter a pound, and that France has practically prohibited the importation of American hog meats.

In the face of all these things, bearing particularly in mind the fact that the southern demand is likely to be materially lessened by the condition of our farmers, it is not risking much to predict a sharp decline in hog products.

It is well enough for Mr. Blaine to refuse to lecture, but we think he made a mistake—not a political mistake, however—in refusing to attend the Atlanta exposition. But perhaps Mr. Blaine is interested in retaining his old views about the south and the people of the south.

SENATOR HILL showed up the true inwardness of republican professors of civil service reform the other day, and now the organs are accusing him of waving the bloody shirt. The exposure of republican appears to be a violent form of islosity.

TEENESSE is shivering on the rugged edge of a Mahone movement. Tennessee, it will be born in mind, is only a short distance from Georgia, and while she is shivering, the iron-ribbed democracy of the empire of the sunny south would do well to send out scouting parties to see what damage Colonel Marcellus Thornton and his independent cohorts are doing. In other words, to call on Ohio antique-seeker, let us be up and doing, with a heart all the culminating point of a family."

THE investiture of the emperor with the Turkish order of the Empire. The sultan, who is a very munificent affair, the sultan of the Moslims All Nizam, with suite, was fetched from his hotel to the place in gay carriages. Sadulla Bey, the Ottoman ambassador, here, having received the order of the four foot guards, was attended by the foreign office officials and by the great officers and genitors of his household. After the ceremony the Ottoman strangers were presented to the emperor, and then they dined at the palace.

THE BIRMINGHAM, brother of the English and teller in the London Novelty bank, is called upon to show off his property, as well as his brother's, should no go into the hands of the receiver for the benefit of the creditors of the bank. The receiver, the court for an order to receive the assets of the bank, and the receiver of the Birmingham, are dead again, there being any diplomatic intercourse between the British government and the Vatican. As to the idea of a papal nuncio being received at the "court of St. James," many of the persons there are of the opinion that it would be a good idea, if they could only be honest about it.

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HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE!
VENI! VIDI! VICI!

BLACKWELL'S BULL

STILL HOLDS THE FORT!

ATLANTA CAPTURED BY ONE MAJOR AND A BULL.

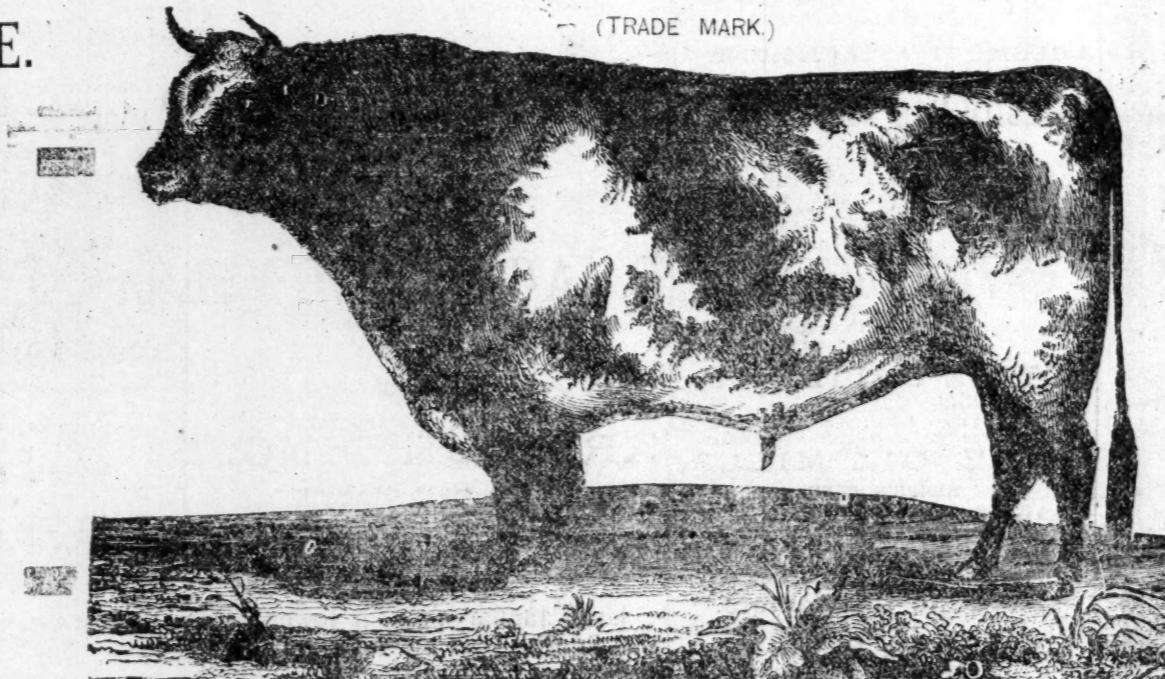
THE WORLD'S CHOICE.

Full many a time, in days gone by,
Owners of prize stock all did try
Conclusions at the world's great fairs,
And to themselves they gave great airs.

Stock of all bloods, with pedigree
As long as the moral law could be,
With horns erect, all extra fed
And groomed so sleek, from tail to head.

With trumpet blare and much ado
Their owners told their points anew,
And each, quite certain of success,
With pity smiled upon the rest.

From Carolina's sunny shore
There came a Bull, who legend bore
Like this: "I'm Blackwell's pet
And rule the herd, don't you forget."



THE BULL THAT ALWAYS WINS!

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM BULL WILL ORNAMENT HIS WATCH CHAIN WITH A NEW CHARM.

The only GOLD MEDAL awarded to any Brand of Tobacco and Cigarettes at

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION
GIVEN TO BLACKWELL'S

BULL DURHAM BRAND! GOLD FOR GOLD!

A GOLD MEDAL FOR THE PURE GOLD QUALITY OF BLACKWELL'S MANUFACTURES.

Carolina's Bright Tobaccos Lead the World and BLACKWELL Leads all the Carolinians.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF!

THERE IS NO USE IN ANOTHER'S COMPETING for SUPREMACY WHERE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM is in THE FIELD.

NATIONAL OPINIONS:

UNCLE SAM'S.

My name is Sam, Sir! Uncle S.—

And what I'm goin' tew say

I'll stick tew, threw both thick and thin,

And I will hev my way.

I gav a show in '76;

In Filadellia town,

And you can bet I did it slick;

I allus dew things brown.

A man named Blackwell brung a bull,

By goll he wuz a cracker;

He brung him there tew advertise

His Durham Bull terbacker.

And that terbacker wuz ex good

As that air premypum bull

And stranger—well! jest take a smoke

My pouch is allus full.

I gav him all the pre-mi-ums,

Ex he wuz rich deservin'.

Here's a card with his address:

Ex it's with progravin'.

THE FRENCHMAN AFTER THE PARIS AWARD.

Vell jontchomme: I moos confis
Zees Blackwell cigarette
Un grand inventieng; tees by Gar!

Zee best efare smoke yet.

To Pare coom zees Durham Bool

And turn ze Frenchman's ed;

Ve no more smoke ze Turc tobac

Ve preferre smokes instead.

It eez magnifique, grand, dem foine!

I cannot zay enoof;

All ozzer kind is to me now

Not worth to smoke one poof.

PAT'S TESTIMONY.

I kem to this country a few years ago
And wint to Fidely to see the big show.

And wthat struck me most, next to Mulligan's thick

Wuz a rale Durham Bull, and begob he wuz

sllick.

He wuz a foine' crather, but that wuzn't

half;

Twuz the fodder he fed on, that caused me to

laugh;

Sure fwhat but tobacky led made this bull

flat.

If it wuzn't, may Mulligan dance on me hat.

So I got a pipefull of that kind of hay

And here I am shomokin' it now till this day,

And over to Oireland, in the first ship that

wint,

The full of a packin' case, I ordered sint.

And the lyys in swate Limerick coom out on

the green.

And wid Durham tobacky they fill each

duineen.

And shooke to meself so far o'er the say,

And burray for the Bull and the new kind of

hay.

OUR COUSINS GERMAN AFTER THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Ve yosoed do dink, pefore laud dime

Dot best habbinness gonzisted

In trinking lager und Rhein wein,

Und eat bretzelz vot ish dwisted.

But now no madder vot ve do

Von ding is zertin yet:

Ve good not peen gwide habby

Midout Durham's cigarette.

Der schmoke id schmells zo peudiful,

Like flowers in rainy welder,

Und peer dastes gwide not half so goot

Ven dey not peen togidder.

I vood nod half no odder kint

Do pind inda mine bipe

Oxcebt dot Blagvill's Durham brandt;

Like beacheen ven dey're ribe.

Und now ve leaf der Vaderland

Vor dot Amerikay,

Vare ve god scheep dot Durham brandt,

Do schmoke in night und day,

Vor any dutchman vot has schmoked

Dot Blagvill Durham kint,

Vood mosht peen villing coom und leef

His mudderinlawz pehindt.

THE GEORGIA CRACKER SPEAKS.

I come from Georgia's hills, sar!

To see this whoppin' show,

And I'll be dogged of than ever war

Such another lyar below.

My head goes round and round, sar!

Whenever I try to think

And tell the nabuz what I saw,

So from the task I shrink.

But one thing I hev got to say.

To every cracker hyar,

About a kynd'v tobaccoe

They uns had down thar.

You all may think you know, sars!

The best smoke in the land,

But you'ans nevva will, sars!

Till you try the DURHAM brand.

I toted home a box, sars!

Of that BULL BRAND tobacker,

And I'm a-gwine to treat you all—

Each luckless Georgia cracker—

Who didn't go with we'uns that.

To see the monster show;

And you'll agree with me, sars!

And never look no mo'.

Thar is but one that's fit to smoke,

That's made in all the land;

And hit's this same GOLD MEDAL stuff,

The BLACKWELL DURHAM brand.

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Does the water in your town or city need Filtering? If so, go at once to McBride & Co's and secure right to manufacture the "GateCity Stone Water Filter." Without a doubt it is the best Filterer in the world. Every Druggist and Liquor Dealer must have one.

Jan 16/18/19 we are open.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6:11:16d; in New York, at 12c; Atlanta at 11c.

The Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia and south Atlantic states, local rains followed by cloudy weather, colder westerly winds, higher pressure.

Daily Weather Rep't.

OBSEVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, December 22, 10:31, P. M. (All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta.	29.95	51	33	W.	Brisk	.00	Lt. rain.
Augusta.	29.92	53	38	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Charleston.	29.91	54	40	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Indiana.	30.01	64	43	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Key West.	30.07	73	...	N.	Fresh	.00	Thru. rain.
Mobile.	30.12	49	31	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgomery.	30.16	54	46	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Port S. S.	30.16	54	46	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Pensacola.	30.06	62	43	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Palestine.	29.93	59	50	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah.	30.03	47	33	N. W.	Light	.00	Clear.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 5, moderate, Fresh, 5 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 20, inclusive; High, 20 to 29, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 22, 1881.

TIME.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a. m.	29.91	60	68	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Lt. rain.
10:30 a. m.	29.92	53	58	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2:30 p. m.	29.94	55	55	W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
6:31 p. m.	29.90	56	50	W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Mean daily bar.	29.94	56	50	W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Mean daily ther.	53.7	53	51	W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Mean daily hum.	65.7	65.7	67.5	Total rainfall.	1.00		

Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

EXPOSITION FACTS.

THE FINEST DISPLAY OF ELECTRO, GOLD and SILVER-PLATED WARE is the one of the MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO. in the ART BUILDING, up-stairs. These goods can be bought of A. F. PICKERT, No. 5 Whitehall street, near the Exposition.

The best selected stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES and JEWELRY can be found at No. 5 Whitehall street. A. F. PICKERT. The MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.'S ELECTRO GOLD and SILVER-PLATED WARE is the finest in the world. A. F. PICKERT, SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS. Just received a large stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, at bottom prices. A. F. PICKERT.

A beautiful selection of FINE LAMPS, suitable for BRIDAL and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS will be found at THE SILVER PALACE, No. 5 Whitehall, rect.

Visitors to the city should not fail to see THE SILVER PALACE of A. F. PICKERT, No. 5 WHITEHALL STREET. dec5-8th 1st col

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND CLOCKS.

WM. BOLLMAN, 10 Whitehall Street,

Has just received a superior stock of Watches and Jewelry for the Holidays. He is able to give the public great bargains. Don't fail to call before purchasing elsewhere. dec21 dist

MEETINGS.

Notice of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Georgia Lodge meets monthly, with the election of officers for ensuing term. Members please call and get new benefit certificates. Visiting Knights are cordially invited to meet with us. W. G. BROWNE, Reporter.

Local Notes.

—W. G. Browne, Dentist, 33½ Whitehall street. sep28-dff

Fair warning! Put your orders in with H. F. Emery, 15 Peachtree, for Christmas oysters, celery, etc. dec22 21

1000 Rocking Chairs from one dollar. Fair price. All kinds of regular chairs are ever brought south. Mitchell Chair Co., No. 20 West Mitchell street. dec22

Public School.

Teachers who call on my office on Friday or Saturday, 23d and 24th, will be paid their salaries for December. W. F. SLATON, Superintendent.

Notice.

Georgia Banking and Trust Company, Atlanta, Georgia, December 22, 1881.—Parties having deposits in this bank are requested to call and receive payment of the same. J. M. PATTON, Cashier.

To arrive on 23d and 24th, one thousand choice Christmas turkeys. KENNER, TIBBS & EAKIN.

For Sale.

Eighty acres of land at Dallas, Paulding county, on Atlanta and Rome railroad. 23 acres of Weaver creek bottom; 25 acres rich upland, lying well, cleared only two years, balance good upland; two acres of land on farm in bottom, free, fine water. It is one of the best farms in north Georgia, well enclosed, adjoining the depot grounds. dec22 25 Jan. H. W. ADAIR, 6 Wall street.

For Sale.

Christmas turkeys by KENNER, TIBBS & EAKIN.

"There is only one Mascot, and we have got it." It's Blackwell's Bull Durham Cigarette.

Tobaccol.

Bob Steele, barber, No. 18 Marietta street, requests to see to the large number who have so liberally and generously assisted him during the past year. That in connection with his polite assistance, they feel so happy in having given satisfaction to a large number of customers, as to wish to spend all their time in attending their families, consequently his shop will not be open Sunday, call Monday and Saturday for a clean shave, or a stylish trim of the hair.

Temperance Meeting at the Capitol.

The adjourned temperance meeting at the capitol last night, was addressed by Mr. L. Dederick, of Albany, New York, who gave an interesting account of temperance work in that state. Resolutions were passed in favor of a more thorough organization, and after several short speeches by different gentlemen present, the meeting adjourned.

Christmas turkeys! Christmas turkeys! Christmas turkeys, etc.

D. H. DOUGHERTY
I have a choice selection of Christmas goods. My little friends will please call and bring their mothers too.

817 dec12-dst

Board of Education.

There was a meeting of the Board of Education last night, which was attended by all the members except Hon. Joseph E. Brown and Hon. N. J. Hammond. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Vice-President—Joseph E. Brown.

Vice-President—David Mayer.

Treasurer—E. E. Rawson.

Secretary—W. F. Slaton.

In the absence of the president, Vice-President May appointed the regular committees, but made no change from last year.

At the Exposition.

This morning the exhibit of W. T. Blackwell & Co. was received with the usual stamp of triumph. The blue ribbon was conspicuous everywhere in festoons, rosettes and artistic displays of ribbon. Over the entrance to their tobacco palace was a novel and attractive display of tobacco. A large blue ribbon and crossed over the gate posts. The legend "Blackwell's bull sweeps the deck," was conspicuous, and the blue ribbon was their "centennial" trade mark. The legend was, which is well known to all, "The bull sweeps the deck." It is no matter of surprise that these goods secured the award, for with the pride of a nation, and the success that goes with it, goes the confidence that they are the best in the world.

It is interesting to note that the competition was very keen, and the award was given to the exhibitors of the best goods. The "Blackwell Bull" brand will be the most famous on earth.

At the Kimball from Georgia.

W. W. Bagby and daughter, Tallahassee, George N. Deaderick, M. R. King, Albany, P. M. Young, Cartersville, J. H. Wilkins, Louisville, Calvin George, Madison; J. M. Young, LaGrange; Miss M. E. Porter, Miss Flora Jones, Griffin; H. Summers, Columbus; H. C. Clegg, M. J. Jones, Atlanta; and Blackwell's railroad, P. P. Shockey, Barnesville; Miss Mary West, Rome; J. C. Norton and wife, H. C. Hamilton and wife, Dalton; C. E. Scott, McDonough, L. J. Moore, G. W. Hamrick, J. H. A. Strick, Augusta; A. C. Riley, W. M. Hook and son, Albany; R. J. Anderson, Macon; John D. Davies, Forsyth; Miss Browning, Forest.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer—21 Vacant Lots.

I will sell at the court house on Tuesday, the 23d day of January, 1882, for the Georgia bank and trust company, 21 lots as per plat, situated in lot 20, block 14, in the Kimball from Georgia, on Whitehall street, between 7th and 8th streets. These lots are situated in a high, healthy point near the contention line of the Bell railroad. Parcels varying in size, from 10x100 to 100x100 feet, and are superior to all others on account of their exactness and perfection of design. Every person who purchases 25-cent pattern receives a coupon ticket, which entitles the holder to one share in the drawing. The lucky holder will attend the sale for 25 cents.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

ANOTHER BIG LOT

Ladies' Cloaks, Jackets, Dolmans, Ulsters, Black and Cored. Also, evening Shades, Watered Silks, Satins Brocades, etc. Another lot NEW CARPETS in beautiful designs and Colorings.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Examine our stock Ladies', Gents', Children's Shoes. We offer nothing but best work.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

DEAGENTS BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

W. H. BROTHERTON'S DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND

SATINS.

All wool black cashmere very superior goods, 40c.

Beautiful black, colored and striped silks, 50c.

Black satin, a splendid article, 50c.

Colored satins in all colors, handsome goods, 1.00.

An immense stock dress goods in all the latest novelties, at prices that are far below their market value, at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S.

Every lady who is desirous of obtaining a handsome present for Christmas should not forget that the Wheeler & Wilson manufacturing company give away a sewing machine to the lucky holder of the coupon ticket, entitling the same to every person who purchases one of the patterns or designs in the Kimball from Georgia, or any other pattern or design in the exhibition building, and at their office at 71 Whitehall street. These patterns are guaranteed to be unequalled by any in the world.

For any information, call on or address

J. K. BARTON, Agent for Georgia, over 65 Alabama street.

dec17-dst

187 dec18-dst

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207 dec38-dst

208 dec39-dst

209 dec40-dst

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew the cares and crosses
Crowding 'round our neighbor's way;
If we knew the little losses,
Sorely grieved, day by day.
Would we then so easily let him
For his small shift and gain,
Leaving on his heart a shadow,
Leaving on our lives a stain?

If we knew the clouds above us,
Held by gentle blessings there,
Would we turn away, all trembling,
In our blind and wild despair?
Would we then so easily let him
Leaving on the dewy grass,
While 'tis only birds of Eden
In mercy flying past?

If we knew the silent story,
Quivering through the heart of pain,
Would our manhood care to gain
But a narrow, taunted crossing,
Joy hath many a break of woe,
And the cheek tear-stained is whitest—
This the blessed angels know.

Let us reach into our bosom
For the key to others' lives,
And with inward awe and nature
Claim good that still survives;
So that when our disrobed spirits
Soar to realms of night again,
We may say: "Dear Father, judge us
As we judge our fellow men."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Return from Europe—He Thinks Reconciliation with the South far from Complete.

New York Herald.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by his wife and daughter, returned yesterday morning from Europe on board the Bremen steamer Neckar, after a long and tempestuous voyage of fifteen days from Southampton. The steamers from the North German Lloyd call at Southampton on their way to and from New York, and Mr. Davis seized that opportunity on the 22d of last month to sail again for home. Considering the great space which the ex-president of the defunct Confederacy covered in the world over, but very limited interest appeared to attach itself to his return. Messrs. Derby and Tenney, connected with the Appleton's publishing house, paid Mr. Davis the compliment of awaiting his arrival at the Hoboken dock on the part of his publishers, but besides these a few of the representatives of the press were the only persons there to greet him. To these Mr. Davis awarded a reception which sufficiently proved that while his naturally kindly and social instincts make him pleasant, and even chatty, in an informal conversation he rebels with his whole nature at the first attempt to draw him out on a formal question of public importance.

Mr. Davis, as he sat on a trunk in the cabin chatting with his friends, though he bore the unmistakable traces of his very advanced age—he is a man of seventy-four—displayed yet much of that vigor in voice and gesture which would have only been looked for in a man much his junior in years. His tall, gaunt, wiry frame, encased in a long gray overcoat, was apparently little bent, and his characteristic face, with the heavily furrowed brow, the deep set, light, clear eyes, the sternly chiselled nose and mouth, with their rather parched expression of squalor, and the venerable gray beard would have indicated him as a man of remarkable force and energy. His body was thin, but he looked as though he were Jefferson Davis. He thanked the captain of the Neckar for bringing him safely into port in words of a cordial ringing; indeed, his voice was strong enough to have been heard with good effect from the platform. Mr. Davis's daughter, a slender, willowy girl of graceful manners, just home from a school in Germany, added her thanks in that very pretty, musical German which is never heard from German lips, and probably never sounds more charming to German ears than when coming from those of American girls.

"We have had a very rough trip indeed," Mr. Davis said, with that slow, steady method of speech much in vogue among old fashioned gentlemen, after Mr. Derby had presented the newspaper representative. "Indeed, the sailors say they have never experienced such weather."

"Did you experience much discomfort on the voyage?" the writer asked.

"Not at all," Mr. Davis responded, rather briskly for him. "I am never seasick. Others, however, suffered a good deal. The cabin was twice under water."

"Have you enjoyed your trip to Europe, Mr. Davis?"

"Not very much," was the reply, with a rather pained expression. "I was not very well most of the time."

"Where were you during the greater portion of your sojourn in Europe?"

"In France, where I went to fetch my daughter from school in Germany, but I also came to Paris to meet me, and I spent most of my time in Paris and Chantilly. Chantilly, you know is an old, little village famous for its race tracks, and I visited a friend there."

"Did you take much interest in the 'boom' in confederate bonds?"

"I did not hear much of it. My impression is it was mostly confined to London on the other side, and that very little was heard of it in Paris." Mr. Davis had thus far spoken with that measured, dignified delivery peculiar to him, but now his stern features relaxed into a broad smile as he added jocularly, "I did not invest myself." One could see from his eyes the grin with which he shook his head—apparently at the absurdity of the rise—in what a short time he regarded that already collapsed "boom."

"Is it true that you are going to write a new book, your last one having been so great a success?"

Mr. Davis laughed. "Did you ever hear of a man who wanted immediately after returning from a hunt to go on a new one?"

"Yes, if it was a successful and pleasant one," was the off-hand reply.

"Do you suppose any of these passengers on the Neckar would like to return just now to Europe? If you'd ask them I believe they would tell you they 'never want to go to Europe again, living as they live!'" Mr. Davis said all this in a low, confidential tone, though the efforts incident to the production of his last work had rendered a long repose from literary labors to him most welcome.

So far so well. But now a political question was broached, and Mr. Davis was soon on his mettle. He was asked if he knew the recent news, and was told the speech of Senator Davis, the temporary president of the United States senate, expressing his desire to leave politics as soon as his great object the reconciliation of south and north, was accomplished.

"I suppose that would be enough for any one man to accomplish in this world," Mr. Davis remarked, sententiously.

"But don't you think it has been practically accomplished?"

"I should think not, to judge of the legislation for the south and the north in recent years and the want of harmony between the two sections."

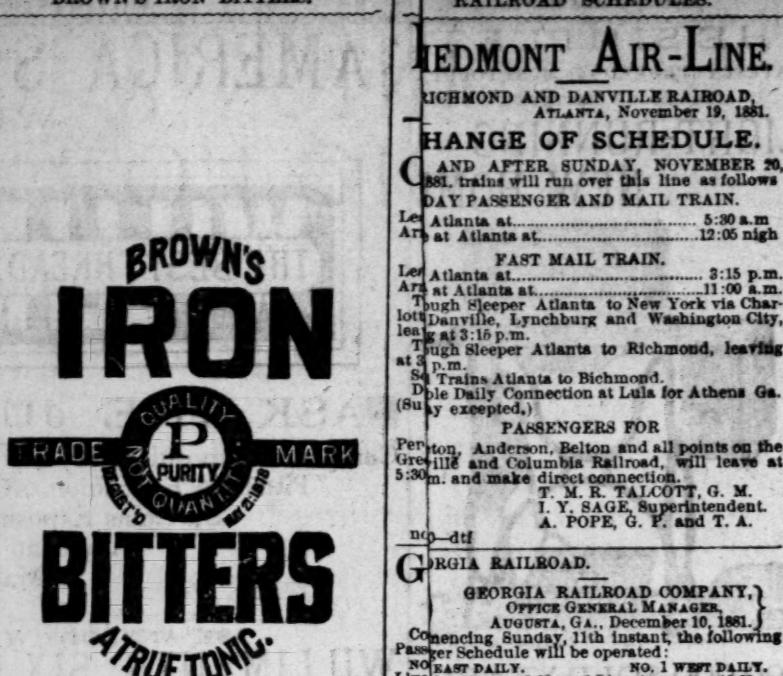
"I suppose you take a livelier interest in the subject of the reconciliation of the south and north than in almost any other. May I ask you, therefore, how you expect that work to progress under President Arthur's administration?"

"How can I tell?" Mr. Davis replied with sudden warmth: "I lack the opportunities to inform myself on the public men of the day who have a voice in the administration." With great emphasis he added: "I have shaken hands with political questions, and, moreover, I never allow any man to pump me." Mr. Davis dwelt with special vigor of voice on the word "pump," as though it was the object of his particular aversion.

"I think a time comes," said the former president of the confederacy, "when every man may wrap his mantle round himself, as I have done." This last declaration had a ring of thorough dignity in it, and Mr. Davis, drawing himself up to his full height, turned away.

Mr. Davis started by train during the afternoon for his home in New Orleans, where he

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.



BITTERS A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

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B

THE COTTON CROP.

A Decrease of 1,592,000 Bales.
Bradstreet's prints an elaborate cotton report, based on 1,134 replies from correspondents in the southern states. These cover 538 counties, in which 91 per cent of the total crop is grown. It is summarized as follows: During November to the 21st, the date of the mail advices, the weather was only moderately favorable for picking, mostly so on the Atlantic coast, where, on the 18th of November, a cold rain set in, followed by severe frosts, which killed off the top crop. In Texas and the Mississippi valley there was too much rain during the month. The portion of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina a fair top crop has been made, and more would have been secured but for damage done by worms. In the northern cotton belt cotton had practically stopped picking by November 21st. The following gives a report by states of last season's yield, with the per cent of decrease reported this year, based on last year's acreage. The percentage added includes allowance for increased acreage this season, and an extra number of bales which will be forthcoming owing to their short weight. In addition is given the estimated outturn of cotton by states this year, the first and only one made by Bradstreet's this year:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Crop of 1880-81..... 449,000

Per cent decrease..... 24.7

Yield..... 338,097

Per cent added..... 6%

Total crop for 1881-82..... 360,073

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Crop of 1880-81..... 602,000

Per cent decrease..... 29.4

Yield..... 424,012

Per cent added..... 7

Total crop 1881-82..... 454,763

GEORGIA.

Crop of 1880-81..... 928,000

Per cent decrease..... 21.3

Yield..... 720,085

Per cent added..... 4

Total crop of 1881-82..... 749,319

FLORIDA.

Crop of 1880-81..... 60,000

Per cent decrease..... 21.3

Yield..... 47,223

Per cent added..... 1

Total crop 1881-82..... 49,109

ALABAMA.

Crop of 1880-81..... 784,000

Per cent decrease..... 18.3

Yield..... 640,628

Per cent added..... 4

Total crop 1881-82..... 666,148

MISSISSIPPI.

Crop of 1880-81..... 1,061,000

Per cent decrease..... 19.6

Yield..... 845,000

Per cent added..... 5

Total crop 1881-82..... 887,254

LOUISIANA.

Crop of 1880-81..... 555,000

Per cent decrease..... 20.1

Yield..... 441,847

Per cent added..... 3

Total crop 1881-82..... 459,521

TEXAS.

Crop of 1880-81..... 1,038,000

Per cent decrease..... 34.3

Yield..... 681,966

Per cent added..... 5

Total crop 1881-82..... 716,064

ARKANSAS.

Crop of 1880-81..... 601,000

Per cent decrease..... 17.8

Yield..... 360,702

Per cent added..... 8

Total crop 1881-82..... 399,588

TENNESSEE.

Crop of 1880-81..... 394,000

Per cent decrease..... 43.3

Yield..... 223,938

Per cent added..... 8

Total crop 1881-82..... 240,190

VIRGINIA, MISSOURI, INDIAN TERRITORY, ETC.

Crop of 1880-81..... 54,000

Per cent decrease..... 45

Yield..... 30,800

Per cent added..... 5

Total crop 1881-82..... 32,340

RECAPITULATION.

Total of crop of 1880-81..... 6,606,000

Average per cent decrease..... 78

Total yield..... 4,753,310

Total crop for 1881-82..... 5,014,170

This is the amount given to date this year of 5,014,170 bales, falling off as compared with the crop of last year of 1,592,000 bales. Bearing on the extreme shortage it is noted that the crop had a late start this year, due to a cold, wet spring. This was followed by the severe drought which lasted during July and August and up to about September 14. In consequence, the crop was largely dried up and in many places killed. Since the latter date, however, fair weather has favored the eastern cotton belt, and a good top crop will have been gathered but for the ravages of worms.

Additional inquiry shows that the quantity of baggings for this year is greatly below that of last season. The shortage in the amount of bales received from the three to three pounds per bale in North Carolina to twenty-four pounds per bale in Arkansas. Inquiries were also made as to the estimated shipment of cotton from interior points up to November 21. The result is shown as follows, compared with a like showing last year:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Number of shipping points..... 22

Shipped last year..... 277,537

Estimated this year..... 237,450

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Number of shipping points..... 28

Shipped last year..... 142,830

Estimated this year..... 162,760

GEORGIA.

Number of shipping points..... 58

Shipped last year..... 660,350

Estimated this year..... 578,500

MISSISSIPPI.

Number of shipping points..... 44

Shipped last year..... 377,247

Estimated this year..... 337,750

TEXAS.

Number of shipping points..... 74

Shipped last year..... 671,290

Estimated this year..... 602,180

ARKANSAS.

Number of shipping points..... 25

Shipped last year..... 82,050

Estimated this year..... 150,573

TENNESSEE.

Number of shipping points..... 28

Shipped last year..... 44,800

Estimated this year..... 57,575

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, DECEMBER 11, 1881-TEN PAGES.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

Sprains, Pain in the Back and Elbow.

There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the danger cured by use of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

PAIN KILLER has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all over the country is that it relieves pain almost instantaneously.

The record of cures by the use of PAIN KILLER would fill a volume.

Edgar Cady, Owatonna, Minn., says:

I have used PAIN KILLER for sprains and other diseases, and have been greatly relieved.

E. W. Walworth, of New York, writes:

I have had great relief from pain in the side by the use of your PAIN KILLER.

E. York says:

I have found your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and have received great benefit.

Barton Seaman says:

I have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a very effective remedy for rheumatism and lameness.

Mr. B. C. Gilbert, of New York, writes:

It never fails to give relief in cases of rheumatism. I have had great benefit by your PAIN KILLER.

John C. Clegg, of New York, writes:

It is so low that it is within the reach of all.

All druggists keep PAIN KILLER. It costs 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

July 5—d&wly November December January whole next read mat

LEAD, OILS AND COLORS.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS.,

231 South Front St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE LEAD,
RED LED LITHARGE,
ORANGE MINERAL, LINSEED OIL & PAINTERS' COLORS.

A. B. FARQUHAR.

A. JESSOP.

ROBERT H. SMITH

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.,
SOUTHERN DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS,

MACON - - - GEORGIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL AND NAILS.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE

BROWN COTTON GIN
AND PROPRIETORS OF
CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS.

Special attention to all kinds of Repair Work.

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE ON HAND AND ON WAY, FRESH FROM THE
FACTORY, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF COTTON GINS, ENGINES
Etc., of various first-class makes.

I Sell Gins at \$2.25 per Saw

Superior to others selling at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per saw.

I can save you money on Engines, Cotton Gins, Feeders
Condensers, Presses, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Saws

etc., all of an entirely new pattern and construction.

Give me trial is all I ask to convince you. All my Ma-

chines are fresh—no old stock.

S. F. PERKINS.

33 and 34 W. M. H. COOPER, ATLANTA, GA.

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